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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION FOR THE RESEARCH
USE OF TRAINED INTELLIGENCE ANALYSTS

1. The Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party met at Belgrade on 7 September 1948, under the chairmanship of Alexander Rankovic to consider the question of rural properties. Boris Kidric made the principal report at the meeting.
2. Kidric stated that at present there were upwards of two million independent rural properties in Yugoslavia uncommunized, a situation caused not only by lack of the agricultural machinery so often promised by the Soviet Union, but also by a lack of horses and general agricultural appliances.
3. Furthermore, the industrialization of the country was attracting the peasants to the towns in large numbers (the town population of Yugoslavia had increased by 23 percent).
4. Under the circumstances the state of Yugoslav agriculture was becoming catastrophic, though the government had taken all necessary measures to increase the output of agricultural machinery and appliances.
5. Agricultural machinery and appliances were turned out at three centers: Kamendina, Belja and Sarajevo, while tractor factories had also been set up at Stanistica and Bali Monastir in 1947. These works, like the tractor manufacturing section in the Tank Repair Works at Nis, had been working continuously day and night in three shifts in spite of raw material deficiencies.
6. At this rate, however, (Kidric went on to say) Yugoslav agriculture would not be adequately equipped before the end of 1950. The Soviet Union had undergone a similar period of difficulty and, though she had not hesitated ultimately to employ Draconian methods, such as the liquidation of the kuleks, collectivization, et cetera, she had nevertheless permitted herself a period of moderation before resorting to these methods.
7. Yugoslavia, however, was not the Soviet Union with illimitable resources and could not afford such experiments, but must rather continue with the present policy of moderation.

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